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TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER TERM, ~~1901~~ 1902.

No. ~~157~~ 31.

THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY, APPELLANT,

vs.

THE UNITED STATES.

APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

FILED SEPTEMBER 13, 1900.

(17,903.)

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY, APPELLANT,

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JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 2, 1901.

1 These proceedings were commenced in the United States district court in and for the district of Alaska, by the filing of a petition after service of the same had been made upon the United States district attorney in and for the district of Alaska, as will appear from the restraining order herein, and the following is a full copy of the record and proceedings had in said matter before the judge of the said court from the time of filing and serving said petition until the final judgment rendered in said court, together with the other proceedings in perfecting the appeal to the United States Supreme Court, to wit:

2 In the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.

In the Matter of the Application of THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY for a License for the Steamship "Queen," and Protest Thereon.

Comes now the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, and respectfully represents:

I.

That said petitioner is and for more than one year last past has been the owner of the steamship "Queen," which is an American vessel, registered in the United States custom-house at the port of San Francisco, in the State of California, the same being the home port of said steamship, said steamship has a net tonnage of 1,672.15 tons, custom-house measurement.

II.

Said steamship is now temporarily employed by your petitioner, in the following business, and not otherwise, namely: in the transportation of freight and passengers from the port of Seattle and other ports on Puget sound and the port of Victoria, B. C., to ports in Alaska. The chief and almost entire business transacted by said steamship being through business in freight and passengers between said ports on Puget sound and British Columbia on the one part, and ports in Alaska on the other part. And, incidentally, it does a local business in the district of Alaska, in the prosecution of her voyages to and from Alaska, in the business first mentioned. That said steamship is now engaged as an excursion steamer between the ports of Puget sound and those in southeastern Alaska, and intends to make only three voyages between the ports aforesaid, and, *and* will not do any business in the district of Alaska within one year, beginning July the 1st, 1899, except incidentally in the three voyages aforesaid. After the completion of said voyages she will withdraw from said business and another steamship of much smaller net tonnage will be substituted in her place. The local business done and to be done by said steamship while plying in the Alaskan waters will be very small and

inconsiderable, being merely incidental to the main business carried on aforesaid. The same will be true of any other steamer substituted for the said steamship "Queen."

III.

Your petitioner denies that any license is necessary in order to authorize your petitioner to use the said steamship "Queen" in the prosecution of said business as above set forth. Nevertheless, your petitioner, having in view the severe and extremely stringent penalties enacted by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish crime in the district of Alaska and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said district," approved March the 3rd, 1899, makes this its protest and prays the action of the court in the premises.

IV.

3 Your petitioner further protests that your petitioner is not bound to procure any license or to pay any license fee for the doing of the business aforesaid, with respect to said steamship "Queen," or any other steamship to be substituted for her and in place of her. And, states the following as its grounds of protest in the premises, namely:

1. The provisions of section 460 of the act aforesaid, in so far as they purport to require a license and impose a license fee on ships and shipping, have application only to vessels doing an exclusively local business, for hire, plying in Alaskan waters, and do not apply to vessels doing business between ports on Puget sound and British Columbia and ports in Alaskan waters, and particularly to vessels engaged temporarily in prosecuting such voyages.

2. That said steamship is assessed and taxed to her owner at the said port of San Francisco, and is not subject to the payment of license tax within the district of Alaska.

3. That if the said provisions of said act should be so construed as to require the procurement of a license and payment of a license tax by your petitioner, with respect to said steamship "Queen" then the said provisions so construed make an unlawful discrimination against ships engaged in business in the manner aforesaid, as the said steamship "Queen" is now employed, and amounts to the taking of the property of your petitioner without due process of law.

4. That the said license fee required by the provisions of said act in so far as they purport to require the payment of $1 per ton per annum on net tonnage, custom-house measurement of each vessel, and particularly with reference to vessels temporarily engaged in said business, *are* unreasonable, exorbitant and oppressive, and amounts to the taking of property of your petitioner without due process of law.

5. That the title of said act reading, "An act to define and punish crime in the district of Alaska, and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said district," and the introductory clause of said act, reading, "That the penal and criminal laws of the United States of America, and the procedure thereunder relating to the district of Alaska shall be as follows," have no reference to the granting of a

license for the prosecution of a lawful business, and the provisions of said act in so far as they purport to require the payment of a license fee are not within the scope of the said title or of the said introductory clause, and are vague, unintelligible and doubtful, so that it cannot be reasonably inferred that Congress intended to require the payment of any license fee whatever as a prerequisite to the doing of lawful business in said district of Alaska.

6. That sections 460 and 461 of said act are contrary to the Constitution of the United States and are null and void, and are especially contrary to the provisions of section 8 of article 1, and section 9, of article 1, of said Constitution, in that, said sections 460 and 461 impose a tax import and excise not uniform throughout the United States, and amount to a regulation of commerce making a preference of the ports of one State over the ports of another, and require vessels bound to and from one State to pay duties in another.

Your petitioner now deposits with the clerk of this court, the sum of $1,672.15 being one dollar per ton on the net tonnage, custom-house measurement of said steamship. Said payment or deposit being made under protest and without conceding that any license or the payment of any license fee is necessary or proper in the premises, such payment and deposit being subject to the protest hereby made and said payment and deposit are made only in order to avoid a serious and irreparable damage that would follow to your petitioner in case its said business should be interferred with by the offi-

4 cials of the United States in the district of Alaska, who should attempt to carry out the provisions of said act against your petitioner, by reason of the non-payment of the license fee aforesaid.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays the determination of the court in the premises as to whether said petitioner is required by the provision of said act to pay the said license fee, for doing of the said business with respect to the said steamship "Queen," and that if the court shall determine that your petitioner with respect to the said steamship "Queen" is required to pay the said license fee and obtain a license as an ocean and coastwise vessel, doing local business for hire, plying in Alaskan waters, then that such license be granted subject to the said protest, and that an immediate license be granted your petitioner at the time of the filing of this application for the said steamship "Queen," under protest as aforesaid, subject to the further action of the court, and the money be held by the clerk in same manner.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. COMPANY,
By EDWARD DE GROFF, *Agent.*

JNO. R. WINN,
Attorney for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss:
District of Alaska, }

I, Edward de Groff, being first duly sworn, say: That I am the duly appointed and acting agent of the petitioner in the within-entitled application and protest, and make this verification on behalf of said

petitioner. I have read the foregoing petition, know the contents thereof, and the same is true as I verily believe.

EDWARD DE GROFF.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899.

JNO. R. WINN,
Notary Public for Alaska.

"Endorsed:" Petition: Filed July 6, 1899: Albert D. Elliot, clerk.

5 And afterwards the following order was made & entered in this cause & is in words and figures following, to wit:

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.

In the Matter of the Application of THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY for a License for the Steamship "Queen," and Protest Thereon.

This matter coming on for hearing on the petition, protest and motion of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, a corporation, the above petitioner, and it appearing to the court that a copy of said petition and protest has been served upon the United States district attorney for the district of Alaska, and according to the suggestions and order of the court herein, the said Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has deposited with the clerk of this court the sum of sixteen hundred, seventy-two dollars and fifteen cents, being at the rate of one dollar per ton, net tonnage, custom-house measurement, of the steamship "Queen," and the court being fully advised in the premises does, and it is hereby ordered that the said Pacific Coast Steamship Company be, and the same is hereby permitted, licensed and authorized, during the pendency of these proceedings, and until the further order of this court to run and operate the said steamship "Queen," or any other steamship in her place and stead in the transportation of freight and passengers for hire, from the port of Seattle, Washington, and other ports out of Alaska, to and from all and any ports in Alaska, and to do a local business in the transportation of freight and passengers for hire between any and all ports and upon any and all waters in the district of Alaska. And the said sum of $1,672.15 is deposited with the clerk of this court pending a hearing and final decision upon said petition and protest filed herein, and the clerk of this court is hereby ordered and instructed to hold and retain the said amount in his possession and in the custody of the court until the final order, trial and determination of the matters and facts set forth in said petition and protest, and not to turn over or pay out said money or any part thereof to any person or persons or corporation until further directed or ordered by the judge of said court in the premises.

Done in open court this 6th day of July, 1899.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, *Judge.*

Endorsed: Order: Original: Filed July 6, 1899: Albert D. Elliot, clerk.

6 And afterwards the following opinion was rendered by the court herein, & is in words & figures, following, to wit:

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.

A. W. CORBUS
vs.
THE ALASKA TREADWELL GOLD MINING CO.

JOHN W. ROBERTS
vs.
C. F. MEYER ET AL.

CHARLES STEWART
vs.
THE WASHINGTON AND ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

And protests by:
The Alaska Steamship Company,
The Pacific Coast Steamship Co., (3)
The Pacific Coast Company,
The Pacific Steam Whaling Co.,
The Alaska Packers' Association.

1. Injunction.—An injunction by one stockholder against the corporation to restrain the latter from applying for a license and paying the tax or fee imposed by law for conducting a business upon which the Congress has imposed such *such* tax, will not lie.
2. Practice.—Equity will not interfere where the parties have a plain and adequate remedy at law.
3. Same.—To induce a court of equity to take jurisdiction of a suit on the ground that a multiplicity of suits is threatened and irreparable injury thereby about to be sustained, the facts must be so plead that the court can reasonably infer that such allegations are true.
4. Protests.—A mere protest against the payment of a license tax on the ground that the law seeking to impose the same is unconstitutional will not give the court jurisdiction to try and determine the constitutionality of the law.

Malony & Cobb for Corbus,
M. E. McEnany for Alaska-Treadwell G. M. Co.,
John R. Winn for Roberts,
F. D. Kelsey for Meyer *et al.*
John G. Heid for Stewart,
Lyons & Lyons for Washington & Alaska Steamship Co.,
John R. Winn, for the P. C. Co., P. C. S. S. Co., and P. S. W. Co.,
Arthur K. Delaney for Alaska Packers' Association.
R. W. Jennings for the Alaska Steamship Co.

7 Rob't A. Friedrich, U. S. attorney, *amicus curiæ*.

JOHNSON, *District Judge:*

The following cases were, at one and the same time, argued and submitted to the court for decision and determination. A. W.

Corbus, *vs.* The Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co., John W. Roberts, *vs.* C. F. Meyers *et al.*, Charles Stewart *vs.* The Washington & Alaska Steamship Company, and protests against the payment of the license tax by the Alaska Steamship Company, the Pacific Coast Company, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, and the Alaska Packers' Association. The object and purpose of each suit and each protest being the same, that is, to determine the constitutionality of the provisions of chapter 44 of the act of Congress of March the 3rd, 1899, entitled an "Act to define and punish crimes in the district of Alaska and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said district," they may all be disposed of together.

As to the forms of action, they may be divided into two classes. The first three are suits in equity, wherein a stockholder of the defendant corporation, or a copartner of the defendant copartnership, seeks to enjoin the corporation or copartnership from applying for a license, or paying the license fee or tax, required by said act to be paid as a condition precedent to conducting their respective lines of business. The remaining cases are simple protests against paying the license tax imposed by law, principally on the ground that the same is unconstitutional, and praying that they may pay the amount of the license tax into the registry of the court, there to be held until the final action of the court on their protests. In each and all of the cases the license fee or tax has been paid to the clerk, of the court, there to remain, by order of the court, until the final determination of these suits and protests.

In the case of Corbus *vs.* The Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company, the plaintiffs seeks to enjoin the defendant corporation from paying the license tax imposed for operating certain quartz stamp mills and conducting a mercantile establishment. In Stewart *vs.* The Washington & Alaska Steamship Company, the injunction is sought for the purpose of restraining the payment of the license for an ocean and coastwise vessel, doing local business for hire, plying in Alaskan waters, the property of the defendant corporation. Roberts *vs.* Meyer *et al.* is identical with the last-named case except that the owner of the vessel in question is a company instead of a corporation, one member of which seeks to enjoin the other members. The protests of the Alaska Steamship Co., the Pacific Coast Co. and the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., are against the payment of licenses on steamers and wharves, while the protests of the Pacific Steam Whaling Co., and Alaska Packers' Association, are directed against the license imposed for operating steamboats, and canning and salting salmon in Alaska.

To each of the three bills a demurrer to the equity thereof was interposed by defendants. The attorneys for the defendants however, made no arguments, and filed no briefs in support of their respective demurrers. Copies of the bills having been served upon the district attorney, he asked and obtained leave of the court to appear as *amicus curiæ* and in that capacity, and disclaiming any intention to in any manner represent or bind the United States, he denied that the court had any jurisdiction under any of the forms

of action presented, to hear and determine the cases upon their merits. He denied the right or power of the court to enjoin the defendants in any case from paying the license in question,
8 and he also argued in support of the constitutionality of the law, and offered a brief in support of both contentions.

It is necessary then, to first ascertain whether the court has jurisdiction, under the pleadings in any of these cases, to try and determine the constitutionality of the law in question.

In the three equity suits the plaintiffs rely largely, if not wholly upon the case of Pollock *vs.* Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 157 U. S., 229, and 158 *id.* 601. It is contended that the suits at bar are identical with the Pollock case, and that the Supreme Court having in that case decided that a stockholder might enjoin a corporation from paying a tax alleged to be unconstitutional, that this court is bound thereby in these cases. If it be conceded that the cases are identical and that the decision in the Pollock case is entitled to the breadth of construction contended for by plaintiffs' counsel, then it will not be denied that this court is bound thereby. But are the cases identical? We think not. An examination of the bills before us discloses the existence of corporations and a copartnership formed for the simple purpose, in the one instance of mining and milling ore for the precious metals therein contained, and in the other two cases for operating steamers in Alaskan waters as common carriers. It is not claimed that any trusts have been committed to the respective defendants, their only obligation and duty being to their stockholders. And the threatened multiplicity of suits is charged as "suits and prosecutions for the violation of said act," and the irreparable injury threatened and complained of would be incurred by "defending said suits and avoiding the fines and forfeitures provided by said act." In Pollock *vs.* Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., the bill alleged "that under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon the company, it had from time to time taken and executed, and was holding and executing, numerous trusts committed to the company by many persons, copartnerships, unincorporated associations, and corporations, by grant, assignment, devise and bequest, and by orders of various courts, and that the company now hold as trustee for many minors, individuals, copartnerships, associations, and corporations, resident in the United States and elsewhere, many parcels of real estate situated in various States of the United States and amounting in the aggregate to a value exceeding five millions of dollars, the rents and income of which real estate collected and received by said defendant in its fiduciary capacity annually exceeded the sum of two hundred thousand dollars." The bill further shows "that voluntary compliance with the income-tax provisions would expose the company to a multiplicity of suits, not only by and on behalf of its numerous shareholders, but by and on behalf of numerous minors and others for whom it acts in a fiduciary capacity."

Other radical differences appear between the bills under consideration, and that in Pollock *vs.* Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.; but these are sufficient of themselves to place the two on an entirely different

footing. Indeed, it was because of these allegations in the bill in the Pollock case, and which are not found in the bills before us, that the Supreme Court determined it had jurisdiction in that case. The language of the syllabus, which embodies the judgment of the court upon that point, reads as follows: "Such a bill being filed by a stockholder to prevent a trust company from voluntarily making returns for the imposition and payment of a tax claimed to be unconstitutional, and on the further ground of threatened multiplicity of suits and irreparable injury, * * * the court will proceed to judgment on the merits."

A mere allegation in the bill that a multiplicity of suits is threatened is not sufficient to induce a court of equity to take jurisdiction of the suit.

9 The facts must be pleaded in such manner that the court can reasonably infer that such danger is threatened and such suits liable to be brought. This is not only sound in principal, but is sustained by the authorities. Schulenberg-Boeckeler Lumber Co., *et al. vs.* Town of Hayward *et al.*, 20 Fed. Rep. 422. An examination of the bills before us, in the light of the law governing the matters complained of, discloses the fact that no such multiplicity of suits and no such irreparable injury as is contemplated in law or in equity, is threatened or is possible.

But we do not concede that even in the Pollock case the Supreme Court holds that the plaintiff, as a matter of course, had the right to enjoin the defendant from paying the tax alleged to be unconstitutional. The Chief Justice in passing upon this feature of the case, uses this language: "The objection of adequate remedy at law was not raised below, -or is it now raised by appel-ees, if it could be entertained at all at this stage of the proceedings, and, so far as it was within the power of the Government to do so, the question of jurisdiction, for the purposes of this case, was explicitly waived on the argument."

The court was induced to some extent, no doubt, to hear the case upon its merits on the ground of public policy. At least Assistant Attorney General Whitney was constrained to waive all objections to the form of action on that ground, as is evidenced by the following language used by him in his argument of the case:

"The method by which the questions are presented in the Pollock and Hyde cases was not chosen with the consent of the Government. The corporations have ample remedy at law, either by standing on the defensive, or by paying the tax under protest and suing to recover the amount paid. Plaintiffs would be sufficiently protected by decree restraining the corporations from voluntary payment. Yet the bills do not allege that the corporations intend to pay voluntarily. No injunction, it is believed, has ever been granted against the payment of a tax to the United States Government; or against the execution of a law of the United States on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. It is believed that in no case can such an injunction properly be granted; and it is regarded as important not to break the chain of precedent against such relief. These objections, however, are not jurisdictional in the strictest sense. * * *

In view of the great public interest aroused, and of the fact that no cases in proper form are now pending, these objections are waived on behalf of the Government, so far as it is in the power of its officers to waive them."

It can avail nothing for me to here quote from the very able dissenting opinion of Justices White and Harlan on this branch of the Pollock case. Their opinion, with authorities cited, leads me to the conclusion that had the question of jurisdiction been raised in the court below, and insisted upon in the Supreme Court, the case would not have been heard upon its merits. And in the cases at bar the district attorney, so far as he had the right to do so, the Government not being a party to the suits, raised not only the question of the jurisdiction of the court because the plaintiffs had a plain, speedy and adequate remedy at law, but insisted that the suits were of a friendly nature, collusive in character, and brought for the sole purpose of conferring jurisdiction upon the court, to the end that the defendants might escape paying the license fee imposed by law. And when all the facts are taken together as disclosed by the record, some color is lent to the latter contention. Take the case of Corbus vs. The Treadwell Company: the bill was filed July 17th, the subpena served July 19th, commanding the defendant to answer the bill within twenty days. No appearance was made by defendant, however, and no pleading filed, until November 15th, nearly four months after the filing of the bill, and not until about the time the matter was called up for hearing, when a demurrer was interposed. Counsel for defendant did not contend for his demurrer; made no argument and filed no brief in support of the same. And in the very nature of the case the interests of the plaintiff and defendant are identical. Then if the object and purpose of the suit is solely to test the constitutionality of the law without first paying into the United States Treasury the amount of the license tax, and there can be no other object; and if the court will sustain the plaintiff and enjoin the defendant as prayed; how is the private citizen to avail himself of a similar remedy? Who shall injoin him and save him from paying his tax, until the constitutionality of the law is determined? And if he cannot avail himself of this manner of suit, why should corporations or copartnerships be permitted to do so? Why should not corporations and individuals have and be permitted to exercise identically the same legal rights and remedies under the law?

It is admitted in all the bills and protests now being considered that the respective plaintiffs have a plain, remedy at law by resisting the enforcement of the statute in question. But they contend that the fines and penalties imposed are so severe they dare not pursue that course. When the Congress passed the law in question they also passed and made a part of this very chapter 44 the following provision found in section 481:—

"That in any case where a conviction occurs, except in a case of murder or rape, the court may, when in its opinion the facts and circumstances are such as to make the minimum penalty provided in this act manifestly too severe, impose a less penalty, either of fine

or imprisonment, or both; Provided: that in any such case the court shall cause the reasons for its action to be set forth at large on the record in the case."

It would seem the Congress had in view the provisions in this very chapter for the minimum penalty in all other criminal cases is extremely low. And while it is not a part of the record of this case, it is a fact well known to every attorney, appearing in these cases that the court has repeatedly exercised the power by that section vested in it, and has imposed a minimum fine of but one dollar in many cases arising under the provisions of this chapter. In view of the existence of this law, the plaintiffs can have nothing to fear from the severe penalties imposed, if they are acting in good faith and with an honest purpose to test the constitutionality of the law, intending if the same shall be sustained, to then comply with its provision.

As to those persons appearing by protests only, it is the anomolous contention that the papers on file are both applications for, and protests against the issuance of licenses. That is to say, they are applications for a license if the court shall determine that the businesses engaged in by the plaintiffs respectively, subject them to the payment of a tax. And they are protests on the grounds that the several lines of business engaged in by the protestants are not subject to license and taxation, principally because the law attempting to impose the tax is unconstitutional and void. It is further contended by them that in passing upon all applications for license under this law the court acts judicially and therefore has the right to and must pass upon the constitutionality of the law itself. It is not necessary to determine whether in passing upon applications for licenses the court acts judicially, for if we concede that it does so act, it is nevertheless perfectly clear that the petitioner can only allege in his petition those things required by the act itself to be set up, showing the applicant to be entitled to the license prayed for, and if extrinsic matter is pleaded, such as denying the constitutionality of the law itself, the court is not required, nor in our judgment permitted to take judicial notice of such extrinsic
11 matter. An officer authorized to issue marriage licenses may be said to act judicially in determining whether the facts set up by the applicant for such license entitles him to receive the same, but it would hardly be contended that the applicant could deny the constitutionality of the law governing such matters, and require the officer to determine that question.

If this were a court of last resort we might feel constrained to seek some means by which the constitutionality of the law might be passed upon. The issue should be settled at the earliest possible moment. But we are powerless to finally settle it, even if we would, and we do not believe the question is legally before us. The giving to every one who may feel himself aggrieved the right to enjoin payment of a tax imposed upon him by the Congress, is fraught with so much danger and it, is so at variance with the policy of our Government and the decisions of our courts that we do not feel warranted in

seeking for reasons to justify the taking of jurisdiction in these cases, even if any could be found.

The demurrers to the three bills will be sustained and as to *to* the protests, in so far as they can be construed as an application for license for the respective businesses named, they will be sustained. The protests will be ignored, and unless an appeal shall be taken from the decree rendered in conformity with this opinion within the time prescribed by law, the clerk will be directed and ordered to pay into the United States Treasury the several sums of money paid into the registry of this court by the respective complainants and protestants. Let a decree be entered in conformity herewith.

Endorsed: Opinion of court: Filed Dec. 30, 1899. Albert D. Elliot, clerk.

12 And afterwards the following order & decree was made & entered in said cause & is in words & figures following, to wit:

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.

A. W. CORBUS
vs.
THE ALASKA TREADWELL GOLD MINING CO. } No. —.

JOHN W. ROBERTS
vs.
C. F. MEYERS ET AL. } No. —.

CHARLES STEWART
vs.
THE WASHINGTON & ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO. } No. —.

And protests by:
The Alaska Steamship Co.,
The Pacific Coast Co.,
The Pacific Coast Steamship Co.,
The Alaska Packers' Association.
The Pacific Steam Whaling Co.

Decree.

The above-mentioned suits and protests came on regularly to be heard at the adjourned November, 1899, term of this court, at Juneau, in said district. By consent of counsel, all of said suits and matters were heard and argued together, and at one time.

All and each of said suits and protests were argued by counsel, and therefore the court being fully advised, and after due consideration thereupon, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court, that in the cases of A. W. Corbus *vs.* The Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co., John W. Roberts *vs.* C. F. Meyers, *et al.*, and Charles Stewart *vs.* The Washington & Alaska Steamship Co., and each of them, the demurrers are sustained, and that the bills in said cases

and each of them be, and the same are, hereby dismissed with costs in each case against the plaintiff, to be taxed by the clerk.

And in each of said suits in which defendants have deposited with the clerk of this court a sum equal to the amount required by law for a license to conduct the business in which said defendant is engaged, the clerk of this court is hereby directed to issue such license, and cover said sum or sums of money into the Treasury of the United States, unless an appeal be taken within sixty days.

In the matter of the protests of the Alaska Steamship Co., the Pacific Coast Co., the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., (3), the Pacific Steam Whaling Co., the Alaska Packers' Association, where the same can be construed into an application for a license under the law for conducting the several businesses therein described the clerk

13 is directed to issue such license in each instance, and turn said sums of money into the Treasury of the United States.

So far as said protestants seek relief against the payment of a license on the several businesses therein described, the same is overruled, denied and ignored in each case of protest.

This order and decree will be entered by the clerk in each suit and in the matter of each protest.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON,
U. S. Dist. Judge.

(Endorsed :) Order & decree. Filed Jan. 2nd, 1900. Albert D. Elliot, clerk.

An exception to the foregoing judgment and decree asked for by each one of the foregoing and within defendants and protestants and an exception is hereby allowed by the court.

Dated January the 2nd, 1900.

—— ——, *Judge.*

14 And afterwards, the following notice of appeal was filed in said cause & is in words & figures following, to wit:

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.

In the Matter of the Application of THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a Corporation, for a License for the Steamship "Queen," and Protest Thereon.

To Robert A. Friedrich, United States district attorney in and for the district of Alaska:

Take notice that the above applicant, petitioner, or protestant, The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, a corporation, conceiving itself aggrieved by the ruling, decision and decree of the above-entitled court in the above-entitled matter and proceedings, all of which were objected to and excepted to and allowed by the court, and by the decision made and filed by the said court in said matter on the 2nd day of January, 1900, and the order and judgment entered thereon in the above-entitled court and filed herein on the same day in favor of the United States Government collecting the said license and tax

mentioned in the said protest herein, and against the protestant and applicant The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, a corporation, in the above-entitled proceedings; does hereby appeal from the said decision, order and judgment, and decree and rulings, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the said protestant and petitioner or applicant, prays that its appeal be allowed and that a transcript of the record, rulings, proceedings and papers upon which said final order, judgment or decree was made, duly authenticated, may be sent to the Supreme Court of the United States.

JNO. R. WINN,
Attorney for said Petitioner, Applicant, or Protestant.

Service acknowledged by service of copy, Feb. 5, 1900.
ROB'T A. FRIEDRICH,
U. S. Dist. Att'y for Alaska.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, *Feb.* —, 1900.

And now to wit on this — day of Feb., 1900, it is ordered that the appeal be allowed as prayed for.

—— ——, *Judge.*

Endorsed: Notice of appeal: Filed Feb. 6, 1900: Albert D. Elliot, clerk.

15 And afterwards the following order was made & entered in said cause & is in words & figures following, to wit:

Notice of appeal having been this day served and filed in the matter of the application and protest for license of the steamship "City of Topeka" and the steamship Orizaba and steamship "Queen," by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and the Pacific Steam Whaling Company in the matter of the application and protest for a license on its steamers and canneries, and the Pacific Coast Company for its steamer "Lady Lake" and public docks in Alaska, and a stay of proceedings asked, pending said appeal; the court grants said stay of proceedings, and sets the supercedeas bond in each case in the amount of $250 each, and the said protestants and applicants are allowed until the 30th day of March, 1900, in which to file said supercedeas bond.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1900.

—— ——.

16 And afterwards the following order was made & entered in said cause and is in words & figures following, to wit:

In the District Court of the United States in and for the District of Alaska.

In the matter of the protests of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., and the Pacific Coast Co., against taking out licenses on the steamship- "Queen," "Orizaba," City of Topeka and wharves etc., and the Pacific Steam Whaling Co., on its steamers and canneries, and in

the matter and suit wherein the steamship "Farallon" by one of the parties interested is contesting the payment of licenses—the time for filing a stay bond in each of said causes and matters, is hereby extended to the 12th day of April, 1900.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, *Judge.*

(Endorsed:) Filed Mar. the 17th, *1* 1900. Albert D. Elliot, clerk.

Received a copy of the foregoing bill of exceptions, and assignment of error, and service of the same is hereby admitted.
Dated April the 6*nd*, 1900.

ROBERT A. FRIEDRICH,
U. S. Dist. Attorney for Alaska.

17 And afterwards the following bond was filed in said cause & is in words & figures following, to wit:

Bond on Appeal.

In the District Court of the United States for the Dist. of Alaska.

In the Matter of the Application of THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY for a License for the Steamship "Queen," and Protest Thereon.

Know all men by these presents, that we, The Pacific Coast Steamship Co., a corporation, the above protestant, and S. Blum, of Juneau, district of Alaska, are held and firmly bound unto the United States in the sum of $250, to be paid to the United States or into the Treasury thereof, or to its officers and agents for the uses and benefit thereof, or to its successors in office; and — which payment well and truly — be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our, successors, and our successors in office, heirs, administrators, executors, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this 27th day of March, 1900.

Whereas, the above-named Pacific Coast Steamship Company, a corporation, has appealed to the United States Supreme Court at Washington, from a decree and judgment in favor of the United States, made and entered on the 2nd day of January, 1900, in the above-entitled protest and proceedings, by the district court of the United States for the district of Alaska, to reverse said judgment and decree so rendered.

Now therefore, the condition of the above obligation is such that if the above-named Pacific Coast Steamship Company herein, shall prosecute said appeal to effect and answer all damages and costs, if it shall fail to make good its plea, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.,
By H. F. ROBINSON, *Agent.*
S. BLUM.

UNITED STATES, } ss:
District of Alaska, }

I, S. Blum, being first duly sworn on oath depose and say: That I am the surety mentioned on the foregoing and within bond on appeal; that I am a resident of the district of Alaska; and worth the sum of $500 over and above all my just debts, liabilities and property exempt from execution under the laws of the district of Alaska.

S. BLUM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of March, 1900.
[SEAL.]
JNO. R. WINN,
Notary Public for Alaska.

The within bond is hereby approved this — day of ——, 1900.
—— ——, *Judge.*

Endorsed: Bond: Filed April 2, 1900: Albert D. Elliot, clerk.

18 The appeal in the foregoing and entitled proceedings is hereby allowed. Dated this 30 day of March, 1900.
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, *Judge.*

The foregoing and hereto attached bill of exceptions examined and allowed. Dated this 30 day of March, 1900.
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, *Judge.*

The bond on appeal herein examined and approved, this 30 day of March, 1900.
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, *Judge.*

19 *Original Citation.*

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.

In the Matter of the Application of THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY for a License for the Steamship "Queen," and Protest Thereon.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *ss:*

The President of the United States to Robert A. Friedrich, district attorney of the United States for the district of Alaska, and the United States, Greeting:

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a term of the United States Supreme Court at Washington to be held on the 2nd Monday of October, 1900, next, pursuant to an appeal served herein and filed in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States, at Sitka, in that certain proceeding and action in which The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, a corporation is pro-

testant and appellant, and The United States and you are appellees, to show cause, if any there be, why the said judgment in the said appeal mentioned should not be corrected and speedy justice done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness the Honorable Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, this 30th day of March, 1900.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON,
Dist. Judge of the United States.

[Seal United States District Court, Alaska.]

Attest: ALBERT D. ELLIOT, *Clerk.*

Copy of the foregoing citation received, and service admitted this 6th day of April, 1900.

ROBERT A. FRIEDRICH,
District Attorney of the United States for Alaska.

[Endorsed:] Original citation. Filed April 6, 1900. Albert D. Elliot, clerk.

20 And afterwards the following stipulation was filed in said cause & is in words & figures following, to wit:

In the District Court of the United States for the Dist. of Alaska.

A. W. CORBUS
vs.
THE ALASKA TREADWELL GOLD MINING CO.

JOHN W. ROBERTS
vs.
C. F. MEYER ET AL.

CHARLES STEWART
vs.
THE WASHINGTON & ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

And protests by:
The Alaska Steamship Co.,
The Pacific Coast Steamship Co.,
The Pacific Coast Co.,
The Pacific Steam Whaling Co.,
The Alaska Packers' Association.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the solicitors and attorneys of A. W. Corbus, John W. Roberts, Charles Stewart, the above-named plaintiffs and complainants, and the protestants, The Alaska Steamship Co., The Pacific Coast Steamship Co., The Pacific Coast Co., The Pacific Steam Whaling Co., and the attorneys and solicitors for the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co., C. F. Meyers, *et al.*, the Washington & Alaska Steamship Co., and Rob't A.

Friedrich, United States district attorney for Alaska; that at the time of the rendition of the opinion and the signing and filing and rendition of the final decree in said cause, that an exception was asked and allowed to the same and each of the same, but by mistake was not entered of record, and it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the exception may be entered of record as of January the 2nd, 1900.

JNO. R. WINN,
Att'y Pacific Coast Co., Pac. Coast S. S. Co., and Pacific Steam Whaling Co.
F. D. KELSEY
Att'y C. F. Meyer et al.
MALONY & COBB,
Solicitors for A. W. Corbus.
LYONS AND LYONS,
Att'y- Wash. & Alaska Steamship Co.
M. E. McENANY,
Solicitor for Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co.
ROBT A. FRIEDRICH.
J. G. HEID,
Att'y for Complainant Chas. Stewart.

The foregoing exception was asked by the respective parties in interest and against whom the said opinion was rendered and said decree entered at the time and in the manner indicated in the foregoing stipulation.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON,
The Trial Judge, Now ex-Judge of the Above-entitled Court.

"Endorsed:" Stipulation. Filed April 16th, 1900. Albert D. Elliot, clerk.

21 *Clerk's Certificate.*

In the District Court of the United States in and for the District of Alaska.

In the Matter of the Application of THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY for a License for the Steamship "Queen," and Protest Thereon.

I, Albert D. Elliot, clerk of the district court of the United States in and for the district of Alaska, do hereby certify the foregoing, consisting of pages from one to —, inclusive, to be a full, true and correct copy of all the records and proceedings in the above and therein entitled cause or proceedings as the same remains of record and on file in the office of the clerk of said court, and that the same constitutes the full and complete record of said matter, cause or proceedings.

And I further certify that the cost of the foregoing record and proceedings has been paid in full by the appellant in said cause.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said district court of the United States for Alaska, this first day of May, 1900.

[Seal United States District Court, Alaska]

ALBERT D. ELLIOT,
Clerk of the Dist. Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.

Endorsed on cover: File No. 17,903. Alaska D. C. U. S. Term No. 157. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, appellant, *vs.* The United States. Filed September 13th, 1900.